J. McDowell

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1392.] THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For CHARTER,

THE DANISH BRIG

FRIENDSHIP,

Lorentz Matzen, Master,

A strong, new veſſel, with a Mediterranean Paſs, burthen about 240 tons. For terms apply to

February 19—§ PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

For Freight, for Newbury-port, Portſmouth or Boſton,

THE SCHOONER

INDUSTRY,

Francis Salter, Maſter,

IS now ready to take in freight, at Arch-ſtreet wharf. Apply to the maſter on board.

FOR SALE,

A few barrels Exeellent CYDER.

February 18 ||1w

At the requeſt of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE NEW ROTUNDA

AT Mr. RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE,

WILL, on Thurſday evening, February 23, be open for the reception of company, with the ſame ſuperb decorations as on the PRESIDENT'S BIRTH-NIGHT. There will be a variety of Stage Performances, ſuch as ROPE DANCING,

Songs and Duets by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and Miſs Sully. THE RUINS OF TROY, or The World turn'd upſide down, a Hornpipe, by Miſs Sully.

A comic ballet dance called POOR JACK or the Benevolent Crew.

The Jockies' Hornpipe, or the ſports of the turf, by Mr. Ricketts and four aſſiſtants.

The whole of the evening's entertainments to conclude with a grand ſerious Pantomime,

Brought out firſt in America by Mr. Ricketts,

(in *three acts*) called, the

Death of Captain COOK.

☞ The Door to open at 5 and the performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

New Theatre.

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 23,

Will be preſented, a tragedy, called

JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloſter	Mr. Warren
Lord Haſtings	Mr. Wignell
Cateſby	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Sir Richard Ratcliffe	Mr. Darley, jun.
Belmour	Mr. Fox
Dumont	Mr. Moreton
Earl of Derby	Mr. Warrell
Alicia	Mrs. Merry
Jane Shore	Mrs. Morris

To which will be added,

(For the firſt time in this Theatre,—and with the original Overture and French Muſic, compoſed by Monſr. ROCHEFORT, never performed in America)

A Grand, Serious, PANTOMIME BALLET, called

The Death of Capt. Cook;

[As performed in Covent-Garden Theatre, London, under the direction of Mr. BYRNE, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED NIGHTS, with univerſal applauſe.]

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dreſſes and Decorations.

Deſcribing an Exact Repreſentation of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Natives of Owhyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.

The Principal Characters by { Meſſrs. Byrne, Francis, Warren, Darley, Moreton, Fox, Warrell } and Mrs Byrne.

Indians,—Meſſrs. J. Darley, J. Warrell, Mitchell, Sig Doctor, Macdonald, Morgan M. St. Marc, M. Lavency, &c.

Indian Women,—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs Metchtler, Mrs. Doctor, Miſs Milbourne, Miſs L'Eſtrange, Miſs Bates, Miſs Oldfield, Miſs Anderſon, M'lle Sophie, &c.

With DANCES, PROCESSIONS, &c.

The Scenery deſigned and executed by Mr. MILBOURNE.

⁂ On Friday, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

†‡† On Saturday, THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE;—with Entertainments.

The fourth night of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED will be on Monday next.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 3 till 4 on the days of performance.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Notice.

THE ELEPHANT will leave town poſitively early in March.

Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.

Children—half price.

N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be ſold. Enquire at the place where the Elephant is kept.

Feb. 20. d

On Saturday,

The 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Three adjoining LOTS of GROUND, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, a little to the ſouthward of South-ſtreet, and adjoining a 30 feet wide lane, called the IRISH TRACT LANE, and alſo adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, deceaſed.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches

No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches

No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 56 perches

Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-Houſe.

Feb. 17 EDWARD FOX, Auct'r.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Woman who can be well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, and good temper. She wiſhes to engage as chambermaid, or ſempſtreſs for low wages on condition ſhe may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front ſtreet. February 16 d

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,

Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes

Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds

Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each

Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints

Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes

Hazlenuts, in ſacks

Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme

Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley

Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum, Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel, Leek, Kail, Shallots

Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne, Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

For Sale,

8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES

Bar IRON

RICE

TAR

CLARET, in hogſheads and caſes

SWEET OIL in caſes

February 17 §7t } Apply to F. COPPINGER, No. 221 South Front ſtreet.

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONtaining 320 acres, in Harford county, 5 miles diſtant from Belle-Air, 27 from Baltimore: the improvements are, a two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, finiſhed in a genteel manner, with ſtone kitchen and cellar; a barn, and other convenient out buildings; a GRIST-MILL, lately built, in a good ſtand for country or merchant work; apple-orchard and other fruit-trees; 30 acres of prime timothy meadow; and nearly as much more may be made from the conveniency of watering; 80 acres of woodland, well timbered. The fields are well laid off, and under good fence: the ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy. The whole of this property may be had for 2500l. Two thirds in hand, and the remainder in eaſy payments, 2250l. would be taken, all caſh. Poſſeſſion might be had in 60 days after contract, and an indiſputable title given by ROBERT BRYARLY.

February 20 §6¶

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Daniſh ſhip Friendſhip, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

FOR SALE,

A NEAT plain CHARIOT, which has been only three months in uſe; it coſt one thouſand dollars caſh, and is now offered at a conſiderable deduction, payable in approved Notes at 3 or 6 months.

Alſo, two pair of Carriage Horſes. The Chariot and one pair of the Horſes are well worth the attention of any perſon deſirous of purchaſing.

Enquire at Mr. KIDS, Market-ſtreet.

February 22, *2t

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, At 7 o'clock, will be delivered,

FIRST PART

Ode——The Genius of America

Hotſpur's deſcription of a fop — Shakeſpeare

All the World's a Stage — Ditto

SECOND PART

Cato's Speech to the Senate

His Scene with Cæſar's Ambaſſador

His Speech over the Body of his Son

THIRD PART

Brutus and Caſſius

The Quarrel of Brutus and Caſſius

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Grand Concert.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th Inſtant,

AT OELLER'S ROOM.

SIGNOR TRISOBIO, *from Italy, profeſſor of vocal muſic, propoſes to give a concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic in the moſt complete manner, which will manifeſt his reſpect to a public, whoſe protection he entreats for the firſt time. He is happy in having engaged two ladies, his ſcholars, namely, Mrs. Hendsay & Madlle. Ranſſelin, who will ſing ſeveral ſelect pieces; and Mr. Schroder ſenr. will ſing an Italian air. There will be executed a duet, and a catch by three voices. The leader of the band Mr. Collet, will perform a concerto on the violin, and mr. Guenin another on the piano forte. Amongſt ſeveral ſerious and comic ſongs which Signor Triſobio will ſing, he promiſes to perform a trio alone; that is to ſay, an imitation of three Italian Nuns; and afterwards the favourite comic ſong of the Cats. Almoſt all the ſongs which will be ſung, will be printed with the muſic, and expoſed for the convenience of whoever wiſhes to purchaſe them — Tickets One Dollar, to be had at Oeller's Hotel; at mr. Bradford's bookſtore, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet; at mr. Willig's muſical magazine, No 185, market-ſtreet; at mr. Chalks circulating library, Third ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets; and at mr. Triſobio, No. 66, North Front-ſtreet.—*

The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

February 18. * 7t.

For Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent

Turks-Iſland SALT;

And a few hogſheads

3d and 4th proof RUM.

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 17 §

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ſhip Sally, captain Gelſton, juſt arrived from Honduras.

Apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

A convenient STABLE

SITUATED in Laurel Court—3 Stalls therein to be rented, with the privilege of uſing the Hay-Loft.

Eight years of the time of ſervice of a *NEGRO MAN* for ſale. He is accuſtomed to houſe work, and capable of taking care of Horſes. Enquire of the Printer.

February 11 tf thtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

⁂ He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

A Houſe and Lot.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, in a good neighbourhood, and pleaſant ſituation; it is the ſecond Houſe eaſt of 5th ſtreet, of that handſome row of new buildings, now near finiſhing, ſituate on Arch, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets; and is about twenty feet front and forty-two feet deep: the Lot is about eighty feet deep, more or leſs: and above the height of the firſt ſtory has a pleaſant opening to the South, of perhaps three hundred feet more. Poſſeſſion may be had about the 1ſt of April or May next.

Terms are, three thouſand dollars to be paid on receiving the title, and the reſidue if deſired may remain for ſeven years on ſecurity and intereſt—

Or vacant lots, ſituate on Arch ſtreet, any where between Front and Twelfth ſtreets, will be taken in payment, either in part or for the whole amount of the purchaſe; according to their value at liberal rates.

For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at the Counting Houſe of the Subſcriber, Arch-ſtreet, No. 146, any morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM SANSOM.

February 21 §tM4

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Georgia Cotton

Carolina Indigo

Fyal and Teneriffe Wines

Ravens Duck

Gurrahs

Coſſahs

India Bandana Handkerchiefs

One Trunk containing Sewing Silks and Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs

N. & J. FRAZIER, No. 95, S. Front-ſtreet.

February 21.——4w5taw

This Day is Publiſhed,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-ſtreet, and ſold by the principal Bookſellers in this City.

The American Annual Regiſter;

Or hiſtorical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-firſt year of the Independence of the United States of America, Bioren & Madan of the ſaid diſtrict have depoſited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Regiſter, or Hiſtorical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by ſecuring the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk Pennſylvania Diſtrict.

January 25. 1aw4

L O S T,

BETWEEN the ſubſcribers' houſe and the Bank of the United States, JOHN GUEST & Co's NOTE, dated 17th June, payable to Thomas and John Clifford, or order, 60 days after date, and endorſed by them for 640 Dollars. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſubſcribers, will be thankfully rewarded. Payment being ſtopped at the Banks, it can be of no uſe to any perſon.

JOHN GUEST & Co. No. 20, South Second-ſtreet.

All perſons are forwarned againſt purchaſing the ſaid Note, February 18. §

Liſbon Wine.

50 Pipes of Liſbon Wine, landing at Meſſrs. Summerl & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets, from ſhip Neptune, Capt. Jeffries, from Liſbon. in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks, for ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

February 18. §7t

Bourdeaux Brandy, in Pipes,

OLD Claret, in caſks

Ditto in caſes, of an excellent quality

Liſbon Wine in pipes

Fourth proof Holland Gin

New-England Rum in hogſheads and tierces

Raiſins in kegs

Beſt Boſton Beef and Pork

Halifax Salmon in barrels

Ruſſia Sail Duck

Ravens Duck

A few Feather Beds

One 11 1-2 inch Cable, One 9 do. do. } 120 fathoms long each

Spermaceti Candles

Mould and dipt Tallow ditto

A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A ſmall invoice of INDIA GOODS,

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co

ALSO,

Juſt received from Marſeilles, a ſmall invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an aſſortment of Perfumery, and a few caſes of the beſt Olive Oil.

February 15 §10t

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard

Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard

Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard

Fine Coſſaes

Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard

India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard

Sheeting Muſlin

Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.

Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.

Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs

Dacca Handkerchiefs

Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11

Pocket Handkerchiefs

Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard

Table Cloths

Huckabuck Towelling

Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair

Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11

Men's Silk Hoſe

Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2

Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.

A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.

A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.

A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.

A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.

A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.

A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

Linen included.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By Meſſrs. W. COBBETT & JOHN ORMROD,

BURKE'S LETTERS

On the propoſals of making PEACE with the REGICIDE DIRECTORY OF FRANCE.

Feb. 21.——§3t

RICE.

180 Tierces Rice for Sale by

Samuel Breck, Jun.

No. 89 South Third Street

LIKEWISE,

15 or 20 Pockets COTTON, and

A Quantity I. H. SHERRY WINE,

50 Caſes SWEET OIL, &c. &c.

February 11 tth&ſ6t

Notice to Calico Printers.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the dwelling-houſe of William and Thomas Jordans, in Chriſtiana Hundred, Newcaſtle county, State of Delaware, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock, A M, of ſaid day, the following deſcribed property, conſiſting of, frame buildings, ſeveral large coppers, a valuable Callender, alſo, a number of prints and a machine all in good order; ſtoves, houſehold and kitchen furniture, two valuable cows and a quantity of ſeantling, being ſeized and taken in execution as the property of William and Thomas Jordans, and will be ſold for caſh, by

WILLIAM STIDHAM, Seriff.

February 22, 1797 ¶3t

TO BE SOLD

By Public Vendue at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A WELL finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe, three ſtory brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, No. 47, north: containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet about 17 feet, and in depth —— feet. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of 7l. and clear of every other incumbrance. It is now let at 150l per annum; ſold as the eſtate, and by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of William Lehman, deceaſed. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and the conditious, publiſhed at the time and place of ſale, by

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer

February 22 §4t

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No 119 Cheſnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

OF THE UNITED STATES,

For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be be made up. February 22 §

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, December 8.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the committee of ways and means. The report was read a firſt time. When the reſolutions were about to be read a ſecond time.

Mr. Fox roſe. He ſaid, that he ſhould not now enter into the detail of thoſe reſolutions, but ſhould reſerve his remarks for a future opportunity. In the mean time he would ſay, that they were well worth the attention of every member of the houſe and of the community who had ever ſtudied the buſineſs of finance. It would appear to every impartial mind that theſe ſtatements were deluſive, and that other and far greater efforts muſt be made to put us in a ſituation to meet our difficulties. What he more particularly alluded to at preſent was, the degraded ſituation in which the houſe now ſtood with reſpect to the Executive Power. They were yeſterday informed, for the firſt time, that a ſum of 1,200,000l. had been ſent into Germany by the ſervant of the Crown, againſt a poſitive law, and not only without the aſſent, but without the knowledge of Parliament. That this was done in contempt of law, and for the mere convenience of his majeſty's miniſters, was of itſelf ſufficiently alarming; but it became infinitely more ſo, on regarding the miſchievous principle which it furniſhed. This ſtruck him at firſt, but ſo powerfully on re conſideration, that he regretted deeply his not diſſenting from the reſolutions of yeſterday. He now haſtened to repair his fault, and he ſhould deem himſelf a traitor to the conſtitution, if he agreed to vote either a man or a ſhilling, before that houſe had ſolemnly pronounced on the conduct of miniſters. They had frequently heard panegyrics on the conſtitution from thoſe who were employed in deſtroying its vital parts. But there was one point of its excellence on which he thought that all parties muſt be agreed, and that if the queſtion were aſked, whether the priviledge of granting pecuniary aids was veſted in the Crown or in the people, the anſwer muſt uniformly be, that it was veſted in the latter, and exerciſed through their repreſentatives.

If unforeſeen exigencies had required a larger ſupply than had been voted, and if miniſters had fairly come forward and ſtated the circumſtance, it was experimentally clear that they might have relied on the full confidence of Parliament. But in this caſe they had been guilty of a direct breach of the conſtitution. Enquiries had been made in the laſt Parliament, whether any money had been ſent into Germany. The anſwer was in the negative; and it was coupled with an intimation, that if ſuch a ſuccour was deemed neceſſary, they would immediately aſſemble the Parliament. But what was now the fact? They had diſpoſed of the money not only without convening the Parliament, but they had exported it without conſulting the Parliament, *whilſt it was actually ſitting!*—Why had not the Miniſter come to Parliament, and aſked their concurrence? He would argue with him on this head. He ſpoke the language of the conſtitution. The queſtion between them was, whether that conſtitution ſhould be altered in its moſt material part? whether the power of the purſe ſhould reſt with the executive power, or with the commons of England? and whether the Miniſter ſhould be allowed to eſtabliſh a precedent againſt the conſtitution?

The manner in which this buſineſs had been conducted was ſufficient to add much to the ſuſpicion. Large ſums were advanced, it appeared before the meeting of Parliament; but theſe were ſtudiouſly concealed. Other payments had been made ſo lately as the month of November 1796. All this was done as if with an intent to ſhew that the power reſided in the ſervants of the crown. When the miniſter at length came forward, there was certainly nothing apologetic in his manner: he appeared to ſet his own judgment above that of Parliament, and talked of the danger of publicity in matters of this nature. To argue the firſt of theſe points would be to recur to the old queſtion; whether an abſolute was preferable to a free government? With reſpect to the danger of publicity, if that were admitted, it would open a door to every ſpecies of fraud, which may be committed on the moſt falſe and ſlighteſt pretences. The Parliament was not to judge either of the propriety of granting a pecuniary ſuccour, or of the quantum to be iſſued; it was held ſufficient for them to be informed of the tranſaction at the inſtant when the money was to be paid!

This was the firſt time, he proceeded to obſerve, that the budget had been opened before the army extraordinaries had been voted. This could not be attributed to any particularity as to the time; for it was obſervable, that laſt year the budget had been open preciſely on the ſame day, and yet the army extraordinaries had been previouſly voted. Theſe extraordinaries, which covered a part of this tranſaction, had been brought in but yeſterday. The affair was put in a peculiar train, in order to eſtabliſh the precedent, leſt it ſhould be thought that Parliament by any conſtruction or convenience, had contributed to ſanction the meaſure.

There were other circumſtances in the proceedings of yeſterday not leſs ſingular in their nature. The houſe was then, for the firſt time, informed that there was a war with Spain, tho' the intimation had been publicly given by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, tho' the notice for granting letters of marque and repriſal had appeared in the Gazette, and though every newſpaper was full of the hoſtilities.—It was undoubtedly the prerogative of the crown to make war; but without ſtudying to aſk how far this tardy communication was to be conſidered as gracious, he muſt return, and re-demand why the king's ſervants had uſurped the functions of parliament? The extraordinaries were granted only upon eſtimated ſevices; the money was diverted from thoſe ſervices, and how was it to be got back? The ſervices had been voted, and the houſe were now compulſorily called upon not to leave them unprovided. The vote of credit was limited, in order to ſhew that parliament conſidered themſelves as the only judges, not only whether the money ſhould be advanced, but to what intent it ſhould be applied. Then what power had the miniſter for theſe iſſues? To the laſt parliament, obſequious as it had been, and whatever evil it had committed, he had not dared to apply. The obvious miſchiefs to be feared from ſending ſuch a quantity of ſpecie abroad would have probably prevented them from granting the neceſſary powers. What figure, then, would the preſent parliament cut in hiſtory, if it had began its career by overlooking ſo fatal a precedent? It was probable that the miniſter may at length tardily come forward to aſk their ſanction. But would they, in the mean time, ſit quietly under ſuch an inſult to them and to the conſtitution? For his own part, he felt the latter ſo ſtrongly, that he ſhould oppoſe the ſecond reading of the reſolutions, for the purpoſe of poſtponing the ſupply. If he was ſupported in this meaſure, he ſhould pledge himſelf immediately to bring forward a motion, charging the miniſter with "a high crime and miſdemeanor."—But if the houſe did not declare their marked abhorrence—if they ſhould unexpectedly connive at ſuch a tranſaction, he looked with confidence to the ſpirit of the people, who could not fail to expreſs their emphatical diſapprobation of ſuch a buſineſs. The ſpeech of the miniſter yeſterday was, in fact, a libel on the conſtitution. Nothing in the writings of Paine had ſo direct a tendency to bring it into contempt. If he was ſitting on his trial for that ſpeech, as a juryman, he would certainly return a verdict of "guilty" and ſay, that the *malus animus* to deſtroy the conſtitution was evident. Many of its bleſſings had been taken away, but we ſhould therefore be the more ſtudious to preſerve the remainder. The acts which prevented Engliſhmen from meeting had ſtruck at vital parts. If the power of pecuniary aid was now to be taken from the commons, he muſt ſay that little more was left, and that, after all our loſſes of blood and treaſure, this formed an addition almoſt incalculable to our miſeries. He ſhould vote, for the reaſons which he had ſtated, againſt the ſecond reading of the reſolutions.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that if he were not aware how far the right honorable gentleman, who had juſt ſat down, was habituated to the uſe of inflammatory expreſſions—if this had been the firſt time of his ſounding the alarm that the conſtitution was in danger, he ſhould have felt ſome impreſſion of ſurprize. But he recollected that that was not the firſt time that the gentleman made a ſolemn appeal from that houſe to the people: and that it was not the firſt, ſecond, or third time that he had profeſſed to ſtand "behind the laſt dyke of the conſtitution." The meaſures to which, in his opinion, and in that of the houſe, the country had owed its ſafety, were denounced from the ſame quarter, as tending to national ruin!—It was not many months ſince the honorable gentleman had repreſented thoſe laws as ſubverſive of the conſtitution, which had happily fruſtrated the deſigns of its moſt inveterate and dangerous enemies. Under thoſe laws he had profeſſed that he could not ſleep for an hour; and yet he very lately had given a two months notice of a motion for their repeal.

It was ſingularly curious to obſerve the new lights which had broken in on the mind of that right hon. gentleman. In his (Mr. Pitt's) ſpeech of yeſterday, which was allowed to profeſs, at leaſt, the recommendations of openneſs and candor, there was nothing which appeared in the firſt inſtance to produce the impreſſion which had lately appeared.—There was nothing to diſturb the ſerenity, or impede the calculations of an honorable gentleman (Mr. Grey) whoſe mind was particularly liable to irritation. The honorable gentlemen were placid even after the conſtitution had received its death-wound, and had actually ſuffered the reſolutions to paſs by an unanimous vote; but now, what was the tendency of the ſpeech which they had juſt heard? It went not to puniſh the miniſters, if they were culpable, but to revenge their ſins upon the country. The reſolutions, it was to be obſerved, did not go to bind the houſe to ſanction any ſupplies forwarded to the emperor, either as to their principle or their extent; the motion was therefore calculated to inform the enemy, when they were juſt informed of the unanimity and zeal of the country, that the houſe of commons had intercepted the ſupplies, and that they were determined to weaken the war, or to fruſtrate the negociation.

He, for his part, would ſupplicate the right honorable gentleman to expedite his charge of high crimes and miſdemeanors, if he would only not conſider the ruin of the country as a preliminary to his charges. If miniſters were cenſurable, why ſhould their ſins be viſited on the nation? The general principle, as laid down by Mr. Fox, had often been the ſubject of diſcuſſion. It was even admitted, and by none more freely than himſelf, that the power of the purſe was veſted in the Britiſh commons But the principle had never before been nakedly laid down without any exception or qualification. It was uniformly underſtood, that miniſters, in caſes of emergency, were to exerciſe a reſponſible diſcretion. This muſt ever be admitted, from the neceſſity of the caſe. Yet theſe exceptions, thus uniformly admitted, and even when the right honorable gentleman had himſelf a ſhare in the government, were now quoted as tending to deſtroy the very eſſence of the conſtitution. If the language of the right honorable gentleman, in this inſtance, was deliberate, he could not believe it to be ſincere.

He then referred to the meſſage of his majeſty, on the 8th of December 1795, and to the vote of credit which followed, "to enable his majeſty's miniſters to adopt ſuch meaſures as the exigency of circumſtances may require." The confidence thus communicated, was, in his opinion, a full juſtification of miniſters for whatever they had done. If they had refuſed the ſuccours required by Auſtria, and thereby prevented the emperor from reſcuing his dominions, nothing certainly could be more heavy than their reſponſibility. The vote of credit, to enable his majeſty's miniſters to meet with any emergency, amounted to 2,500,000l. The aids which they had deemed themſelves authoriſed to tranſmit to the emperor, paſſed but little beyond 1,200,000l. He, as principal agent in this affair, was ready to avow his reſponſibility. If he and his coadjutors were puniſhable, he ſhould rather be convicted on the grounds which he had adopted, than acquitted on the proof of an oppoſite conduct. If the proceeding has been leſs juſtified by precedent in his opinion it would have been more meritorious. The queſtion now before the houſe was, whether it was prepared to ſurrender to France, by a compliance with the motion of the right honorable gentleman, every thing on which the ſafety of the nation depended?

Mr. Fox ſaid a few words in explanation.—What he had ſaid of the extraordinaries was, that if they were refuſed, ſome branch of the public ſervice muſt be ſtarved. This made it the more dangerous and blameable to reſort to them, for the purpoſe of covering a different expenditure.

Sir W. Pulteney ſaid, that the meaſure of the miniſter, which was now queſtioned, appeared to him, in the firſt inſtance, as criminal and unconſtitutional. He had not ſlept on the buſineſs; he had on the preceding night communicated his opinion to his friends around him. If Mr. Fox had ſpoken too ſtrongly on other occaſions, that was no reaſon why he ſhould not be attended to when there appeared a real danger. The conſtitution of the country appeared to him to depend on this queſtion—Whether the miniſter ſhould be allowed to furniſh large pecuniary aids without the conſent of parliament?—The defence ſet up on this occaſion he thought extremely weak. The expenditure could not be covered by the vote of extraordinaries, which included only the charges which had been previouſly ſet down in the eſtimate. It could not be ſanctioned by a vote of credit, for no miniſter had ever dared to convert any part of a vote of credit to a foreign ſubſidy. As to the obſervations on the ſtopping the ſupplies, this was the uſual ſhelter of every miniſter. He did not concur in the motion made by Mr. Fox; but if this plea was granted in its extent to Mr. Pitt, there was an end to the power and interference of parliament. He would freely admit, that, in caſe of a new emergency, miniſters were entitled to a reſponſible diſcretion. He could not but remark, that the miniſter had made no remark to the ſtrongeſt part of the allegation—that this money was remitted whilſt parliament was ſitting, and without making to them the ſmalleſt communication. This furniſhed, in his opinion, a moſt deſtructive precedent, and the conduct of the miniſter, on the whole, demanded the ſtrongeſt cenſure of parliament. He had approved of his interference in the affairs of Holland in the year 1787; but what made the difference was, that at that time the parliament was not ſitting. With reſpect to the danger of publicity, he drew a contrary inference from that of the miniſter. France was encouraged, when ſhe learned that we had refuſed ſupplies to Auſtria. In this inſtance the notoriety of the tranſaction muſt have diſcouraged the enemy in proportion as it tended to ſtimulate our ally. The difference of exchange was in this view but a paltry conſideration. He ſaw much to blame in the encreaſe of the navy debt, and could point out many exiſting abuſes; but in his opinion the groſs infringement on the conſtitution ſhould be the prime object of regard and of enquiry.

Mr. Grey ſaid, that after the very able and conſtitutional ſpeech of the honorable baronet, whoſe experience and independence gave weight and authority to every exerciſe of his diſcernment, he would not long detain the houſe from doing its duty upon the queſtion. But the right honorable gentleman would perceive, from the queſtions put to him in the laſt parliament, that ſome ſuſpicion of his preſent conduct then exiſted in the minds of his opponents. He (Mr. Grey) had then aſked him whether he intended to ſend money to the emperor; to which no poſitive anſwer had been given. If the miniſter could thus dare to invade one of the eſſential and few remaining parts of the conſtitution, it was time to ſave thoſe parts, by declaring him guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanor. His honorable friend, he hoped, would to morrow make a motion to that effect; and if Mr. Fox did not, he (Mr. Grey) gave notice that he would. Such a declaration, he hoped, would prevent the miſchief of the preſent offence, and the attempting of any ſimilar ones in future. The miniſter had upbraided his opponents with having frequently declared that the queſtion under diſcuſſion formed the laſt dyke of the conſtitution. It was true that they had often proclaimed their apprehenſions, from violence at one time, from fraud and treachery at another; and the houſe were now to feel the conſequence of the ſervility of their predeceſſors, in the laſt parliament. If, for this offence, they did not now bring the miniſter to trial and puniſhment, there was nothing left even of the form of a conſtitution. The indignation of the houſe was already excited by the firſt diſcloſure of this offence; but what would it be when they ſhould learn that which he had now diſcovered from the papers on the table, that, at the very time when the miniſter was talking of his openneſs under all difficulties, and under the exceſs of commercial inconveniencies,—at the very time, parliament being then ſitting, he had given to the emperor the greateſt part of the ſum, which, till within theſe few days, the houſe did not know to have been expended at all. The laſt parliament ſat till June. It appeared, from the papers on the table, that before that time, 380,000l. out of the whole 1,200,000l. had been ſent to the Emperor; in July 77,000l. was ſent; and in September, October and November, 900,000l ſo that, except 77,000l. the whole of this ſum, diſpoſed of without the conſent of Parliament, had actually been ſo miſapplied during the ſitting of Parliament. It was even now a doubt with him, whether, if he had not preſſed for thoſe army extraordinaries, which were ſo lately laid upon the table, the houſe would yet have been informed of this miſapplication; and it was difficult to ſhew, by any other ſuppoſition than that of an intereſt to deceive, how the navy debt, which was always the laſt back, ſhould have been made up ſo early, while the army extraordinaries, which were always hitherto amongſt the early papers, ſhould have this year been ſo long delayed. The argument of the honorable gentleman, that exact accounts of expenditure were not required by the conſtitution, becauſe extraordinaries were permitted, was founded upon the exception rather than the rule. If this was granted, no thing remained to be withheld. Extraordinaries, tho' always evils, were ſometimes neceſſary; but was the allowance for evils to be argued upon as a beneficial rule? How loudly had the right hon. gentleman himſelf, when a reformer, a Friend to liberty, and an economiſt, inveighed againſt any tolerance of extraordinaries? How confidently had he put into the mouth of his majeſty a recommendation to that houſe to guard againſt them! Now with reſpect to the vote of credit, had that a retroſpective or a perſpective effect? The latter only was in the view of Parliament. Yet of this expenditure, which was pretended to be juſtified by the vote of credit, no leſs than 150,000l. was ſent to Col. Craufurd in December 1795; and 150,000l. was diſpoſed of in December 1795, upon the authority of a vote of credit for the ſervices of 1796. But the honorable gentleman had affected to juſtify himſelf by ſaying, that though 1,200,000l. made a conſpicuous item in army extraordinaries, it was all within the limits of the vote of credit, according to which argument, the whole vote of credit might have been applied to the uſe of the Emperor. Mr. Grey hoped that nothing further was neceſſary to win the attention of the houſe to this flagrant breach of the conſtitution. No attack was ever ſo direct as this upon every thing that could render the life of man dear to him, liberty and the ſecurity of property. It might be ſaid, that during a moment of negociation, miniſters were not to be fettered by that houſe. But would it injure us in the eyes of Europe, or humble us in thoſe of France to ſhew an Houſe of Commons jealous of its own rights, and therefore likely to be long reveged, and long cheriſhed by the country.—Now that the French were admitted by the Miniſter to be capable of the relations of peace and amity, and to have "*ſnorted away the fumes of the indigeſted blood of their Sovereign.*" it might be eſpecially uſeful to exhibit the proud ſpectacle of a free people negociating with a free people, ourſelves as jealous of our rights as they can be of their's. The delay of one day could not injure the negociation; and that the preſent queſtion might be diſcuſſed before the ſupplies were granted, he would move an amendment for inſerting in the reſolution inſtead of the word "now" that of "to-morrow," on which day the houſe would alſo be moved to declare, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in diſpoſing of the public money without the conſent of parliament, had been guilty of a high crime and miſdemeanor.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS.

Le 22 Février, 1797, l'Anniverſaire de ſa Naiſſance.

ILLUSTRE *WASHINGTON, qui du joug Britannique,*
Et de tous ſes tyrans delivra l'Amerique;
Toi dont le bras s'arma pour ſa felicité,
Et dela pris ton vol a l'immortalité;
C'eſt toi qu'en ce beau jour ſi digne de memoire,
Je chante, et dont j'annonce à L'Univers la gloire.
Profond dans le Conſeil, firme dans le danger,
Au bien de ton pays tu ſçus tout diriger;
Et tel que ce Romain, au cri de ta patrie,
On te vit de tes champs quitter l'heureuſe vie,
Et des plus hauts honneurs, acquis à tes exploits,
On te voit rétourner à tes paiſibles bois.
Pour la Poſterité quel exemple ſublime!
O mortel virtueux! o guerrier magnanime!
Dans ta douce rétraite, ou te ſuivent mes vœux,
Je démande du ciel pour toi des jours heureux;—
Qu'à l'ombre des lauriers qu'ont cueillis tes veillées,
Il comble de ſes dons tes dernieres ſoirées.

Am. D. Ad.

James Brown,

At No. 119 South Second ſtreet,

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Coffee-Mills, No. 0 to 4
Straw knives
Scythes 10 hands long—and
Glaſs tumblers aſſorted

Which he will ſell on good terms by the package.

Alſo on hand,

A few Quarter-caſks Malaga WINE, and
500 Gallons Spirits Turpentine.

February 23 §

WIOMING LANDS.

☞ THE Pennſylvania claimants of Lands, held by titles which commenced before the decree of TRENTON in December 1782, are requeſted to meet at M'SHANE's Tavern, in Third Street, on Friday Evening, February 24th, at 6 o'clock, on urgent buſineſs.

February 2[illegible]. *1t

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February 23 th&ſ3w

This day is publiſhed,

By Wiliam Cobbet, in three large octavo volumes,

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Againſt the attack of M. Turgot, in his letter to Dr. Price, dated the twenty ſecond day of March, 1778,

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

Preſident of the United States.

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February 23—§3w

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February 23 §68

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 23.

We are happy to find that a conſiderable number of our unfortunate fellow-citizens returned lately from Algiers, have provided employment for themſelves, and ſhipped on board different outward bound veſſels. Four mariners ſailed in the ſhip John, a few days ſince, for Amſterdam: in this number, was a poor fellow, who had been in ſlavery amongſt the Barbarians, for more than 12 years.

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Yeſterday was the anniverſary of the birth day of the Preſident of the United States, when he entred the 65th year of his age. The day was obſerved with unuſual demonſtrations of feſtivity and rejoicing. The dawn was uſhered in by the firing a federal ſalute of ſixteen cannon and the ringing of bells—the Senate of the United States, moſt of the members of the federal houſe of repreſentatives—the governor and both branches of the legiſlature of this commonwealth in a body eſcorted by ſeveral uniform military companies, congratulated him on the occaſion. The officers of the militia of the city and county met at eleven o'clock at the State houſe, and marched from thence to the houſe of the Preſident, to whom they preſented an addreſs—they then returned to the State Houſe and accompanied the ſociety of the Cincinnati in their viſit to the Preſident, who alſo preſented an addreſs. The Preſident received alſo the congratulations of foreign public characters, and of a numerous concourſe of citizens, ladies and gentlemen. At 12 o'clock another federal ſalute was fired—in the evening there was a ball and ſupper, given on the occaſion by the City Dancing Aſſembly, at Rickett's Amphitheatre, which for ſplendor, taſte and elegance, has not been equalled in the United States.

—

Mr. FENNO,

Yeſterday the houſe of repreſentatives of this ſtate being in committee of the whole houſe on the bill to authorize the governor to offer to congreſs for the purpoſes therein mentioned, the houſe intended for the accommodation of the Preſident of the United States, Mr. Logan in the Chair, a motion was made by Mr. Latimer, ſeconded by Mr. Marſhall, for the committee to riſe, report progreſs and aſk leave to ſit again. This motion was intended as preparatory to a motion for the houſe to adjourn, for the purpoſe of giving an opportunity to ſuch of the members as choſe to pay their reſpects to the Preſident of the United States on the anniverſary of his birth day. The queſtion being put by the chairman thirty-two roſe in favor of the motion, but he declared the number to be only twenty-ſix, and the number riſing in oppoſition, being twenty eight, the chairman declared the motion to be loſt; but Mr. J. Shoemaker and Mr. Waln riſing in their places, declared that they had counted the numbers, and that there had thirty-two riſen in favor of the motion, on which the roll was called, and it appeared that there was thirty-four in favor of the motion, and only twenty-nine againſt it. Such conduct needs no comment, it ſhews itſelf in its true colours. *A SPECTATOR.*

—

Senate of the United States, February 22.

The anſwer to the Addreſs of the Vice Peſident of the United States on his retiring from the Senate, was yeſterday, agreed to as follows.

SIR,

The Senate of the United States would be unjuſt to their own feelings, and deficient in the performance of a duty their relation to the government of their Country impoſes, ſhould they fail to expreſs their regard for your perſon, and their reſpect for your character, in anſwer to the addreſs you preſented to them, on your leaving a ſtation which you have ſo long and ſo honorably filled as their Preſident.

The motives you have been pleaſed to diſcloſe which induced you not to withdraw from the public ſervice, at a time when your experience, talents and virtues were peculiarly deſireable, are as honorable for yourſelf, as from our confidence in you, Sir, we truſt the reſult will be beneficial to our beloved country.

When you retired from your dignified ſeat in this Houſe, and took your leave of the members of the Senate, we felt all thoſe emotions of gratitude and affection, which our knowledge and experience of your abilities and undeviating impartiality ought to inſpire; and we ſhould with painful reluctance endure the ſeparation, but for the conſoling reflection, that the ſame qualities which have rendered you uſeful, as the Preſident of this branch of the Legiſlature, will enable you to be ſtill more ſo, in the exalted ſtation to which you have been called.

From you, Sir, in whom your country have for a long period, placed a ſteady confidence, which has never been betrayed or forfeited, and to whom they have on ſo many occaſions entruſted the care of their deareſt intereſts, which have never been abuſed.—From you who holding the ſecond ſituation under the Conſtitution of the United States, have lived in uninterrupted harmony with him who has held the firſt.—

From you we receive with much ſatisfaction the declaration which you are pleaſed to make of the opinion you entertain of the character of the preſent ſenators, and of that of thoſe citizens who have been heretofore ſenators. This declaration, were other motives wanting, would afford them an incentive to a virtuous perſeverance, in that line of conduct which has been honored with your approbation.

In your future courſe, we entertain no doubt, that your official conduct, will be meaſured by the conſtitution, and directed to the public good, you have therefore a right to entertain a confident reliance, that you will be ſupported, as well by the people at large as by their conſtituted authorities.

We cordially reciprocate the wiſhes which you expreſs for our honor, health and happineſs, we join with yours, our fervent prayers for the continuation of the virtues and liberties of our fellow citizens; for the public proſperity and peace; and for you we implore the beſt reward of virtuous deeds, the grateful approbation of your conſtituents, and the ſmiles of heaven.

—

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/
Three per Cent.	10/
4½ per Cent.	
5½ per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/
BANK United States,	15 per ct
—— Pennſylvania,	18 do.
—— North America,	45 do.
Inſurance Comp. N. A. ſhares,	30 per ct.
—— Pennſylv.	3 per ct. adv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	par
—— at 60 days,	62 1-2
—— at 90 days,	57 1-2
Amſterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

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Extract of a lettter, dated Danville, Kentucky, January 30.

"Our Peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians and White People have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland.—Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the Wilderneſs road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed Colonel Daniel Boone, his ſon, and ſon-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red River. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

BOSTON, February 14.

Mr. Lee, at Salem, from Martinique in 20 days, was preſent at the landing of General Abercrombie—he came out in the Arethuſa frigate—without other naval force, or any troops. Mr. L. heard nothing of the expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſhips at Trinidad. Proviſions were low.

—

NEW-YORK, February 21.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The permanent ſeat bill has paſſed the Aſſembly, and had a ſecond reading in the Senate—its title has been altered to read, an act for erecting and eſtabliſhing certain public offices in the city of Albany, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned—10,000 dollars are granted for carrying the bill into effect. The bill authoriſing the ſale of certain public ſtocks, has alſo paſſed the Aſſembly—it contemplates ſelling to the New-York bank, our 6 per cent. and deferred ſtock. The bill appointing a comptroller has been concurred in by the Aſſembly with amendments. Mr. Cooley's motion to reject the bill was negatived, on a diviſion 88 to 12. A bill authorizing the treaſurer to ſubſcribe to the Albany bank—A bill to incorporate Jeremiah Van Renſſelaer and others by the name of the Hamilton manufacturing ſociety—A bill to incorporate the New-York Inſurance Company, and a bill for erecting part of the counties of Ulſter and Otſego into a new county, by the name of Delaware, are before the Houſe of Aſſembly.

—

ALEXANDRIA, February 14.

The revolving year has once more brought round the anniverſary of the birth of our beloved Preſident, which, as uſual, was celebrated with every mark of reſpect. An elegant ball and ſupper was given at Mr. Gadſby's City-Tavern on Friday evening; and on Saturday at 12 o'clock, the Artillery Company manifeſted their high opinion of his exalted character by 15 diſcharges of cannon, while the people generally evinced an appreciated value for the day which gave birth to the "Political ſaviour of America."

ILLUSTRIOUS CHIEF!——
May'ſt thou live happy, as thour't good and great;
While yet thou view'ſt, with tranſport in thy eyes,
Thy darling land, in full orb'd glory riſe;
While no dark tyrant o'er Columbia frowns,
But glorious freedom every bleſſings crowns,
While raptur'd ſtates in gratitude beſtow
Their thanks, for bleſſings, which to thee they owe."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARRIVED.

Ship Criterion,	Johnſon,	New York	5 days
Brig Columbia,	M'Henry,	Ditto	3
Schooner Angelica,	Howard,	Havannah	15
Hector,	King,	New York	5

CLEARED

Ship Enterprize,	Norris,	Hamburgh
Brig Roſina,	James,	Baltimore
Florida,	Hore,	Porto Rico
Sch'r Orion,	Morey,	Hiſpaniola
Seaflower,	Lampher,	Portſmouth N.H.
Maria,	Small,	Leogane
Juno,	Marrett,	Edenton N. C.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, December 6.

Our river is frozen up, and we fear will be ſo for a long time. The Waſhington, Price, from Philadelphia, has not yet arrived, but captains R. M'Call, William Blair, Benjamin Earl, and Priam Peaſe, are all arrived ſafe.

Capt. Mitchell of the Betſey, from Cayenne, ſailed the 23 January, and left at that place the brig Maria, Whitney, of Providence; ſchooners Virginia, Pierre, Philad. Hercules, Craig, Baltimore; and Orange, Graves, do.

Coming out, ſpoke ſchooner Polly, Wallis, from Salem, under jury-maſts, bound in.

Jan. 28, l. 14, 36, long. 58, 29, ſpoke ſchooner Gideon, Lunt, Norfolk to Barbadoes—all well.

Brig Jenny, Boſhby, of New York, left Cayenne two days before the Betſey, for Jeremie.

Captain M'Iver late of the brig Georgia Packet, informs that on his paſſage from Cape Francois to N. York he ſpoke the brig Olive-Branch, from St. Bartholomews to Portſmouth (N. H.) the captain of which informed him that 25 ſail of veſſels had arrived at St. Bartholomews, after being blown off the coaſt: amongſt the number is the ſhip Two Friends, Eggar, of this port

The brigs Aurora, Stevens; Sally, Hayes; and ſch'r. Iſabella, Driſcoll; all of this port, were left at the Havannah by captain Howard, of the ſchooner Angelica.

Ship Golden Age, Earle, not yet condemned.

Capt. Howard was boarded by a New Providence privateer, who broke open a number of letters, and carried off one addreſſed to the Spaniſh miniſter.

The ſchooner Eagle, Dana, from this port, arrived at Cape Nichola Mole on the 10th of January. On her paſſage, was boarded by four Engliſh men of war, and treated with the greateſt politeneſs.

NEW-YORK, February 22.—ARRIVED,

Ship Birmingham Packet, Miller, Amſterdam, 57 days; brig Mars, Barſlow, Savannah, 11; Fanny Smith, Havannah, 17; Sally, Digby, Cape Francais; ſloop Robert, Ketchel, St. Catharines, Georgia.

Capt. Turner, arrived here on Sunday, from St. Bartholomews, in the ſchooner Henry and Guſtavus, Capt. Hempſtead, informs us, that he ſailed from Berbice bound to Marigallante in the ſloop Polly, of Derby, Connecticut, and was taken on the 3d of December by a French privateer and carried into Guadaloupe, where his veſſel and cargo were condemned.

From the log-book of the brig Two Siſters, capt Sheller, from Cape Francois.

Sailed in company with the Two Siſters, brigs, Sally, Wilkinſon, for Baltimore; Peggy, Wallace, for do.

Liſt of American veſſels condemned at Port de Paix.

Ship Active, Whitehouſe, Portſmouth.

Brigs—Suſan and Polly, Abeel, New-York; Fanny, Gould, Kennebeck; Georgia Packet, M'Evers, Philadelphia; Diſpatch, Lunt, Portſmouth.

Schooners—Betſey, Brower, Waſhington, N. Carolina; Waſhington, Jones, Baltimore; Diſpatch, Howland, New York; Harriet, Schields, Philadelphia; Lark ——, Charleſton; Hannah, Bright, Alexandria.

Sloop Hiram, Baldwin.

At Gonaives, ſnow Endeavor, Freeman, Boſton.

Liſt of American ſhips left at St. Ubes, when ſhip Catherine, Starbuck, ſailed, Nov. 25th, 1796.

Ships—Charles, Perkins, Newbury-port; Stratford, Balch, Portſmouth; Randolph, Grenough, do. Mercury, Howland, Boſton, bound home.

Capt. Perkins informed, the ſhip Waſhington of Boſton, Nordeli, was in Cadiz, November 9th, '96.

Dec. 8th, parted with the ſhip Lydia, Captain Blunt of Portſmouth, in lat. 35, 40. long. 23, 00. from St. Ubes bound to Portſmouth.

Jan. 30th, Captain Starbuck was boarded by two Britiſh men of war, in ſight of the iſland of Bermudas, who ſupplied him with beef, &c. and treated him with great politeneſs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.

Arrived on Saturday laſt, ſchooner Beaufort, Capt. Little, 14 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Little informs that the brig Patriot, Capt. Biſhop had been condemned veſſel and cargo.

Same day, ſchooner Carmelite, Capt. Johns, 14 days from Aux-Cayes. Capt. J. confirms the account of all French privateers having orders from the Cape adminiſtration, to capture every American veſſel, bound to and from Aux-Cayes, it being declared in a ſtate of inſurrection; that produce was very plenty, and riſing from the great number of arrivals from other parts of the iſland, and flour plenty at various prices. Came inſide the Capes with a Daniſh ſhip, bound to this port, and paſſed a brig—names unknown.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Harriot, Captain Atkins, 14 days from Cape Francois. Capt. A. likewiſe ſays, the Patriot had been condemned—but through the interceſſion of Touſſant, was liberated. The Speedwell of Alexandria, bound home, was alſo condemned: ſhe had been out 63 days, the hands a long time on half allowance—and having ſuſtained much damage, bore away for Cape Francois, where the adminiſtration, breaking through every tie of humanity, ſeized and condemned her. Capt. A. does not mention any other late captures at that place, but ſays that privateers were out from every quarter of the iſland, cruiſing with commiſſions for capturing Americans.

Military corollments, both voluntary and compulſory, are going forward with great ſpirit in Ireland, and gun boats are in readineſs on ſome of the rivers.

ARRIVED.

Brig William, M'Kinnon,	Annapolis
Fanny, Hopkins,	Jacquemel
Harriot, Atkinſon,	Cape Francois
Schr. Sally, Courſelle,	Petit Guave
Diſpatch, Thompſon,	L'Anceveau
Carmelite, Johns,	Aux Cayes
Beaufort, Little,	Cape Francois
Sloop Polly, Wilſon,	New-York

The ſchooner Elizabeth of this port, Francis Blackwell, maſter, with a full cargo of coffee and cotton from Gonaives, bound for Baltimore, was loſt on Cape Hatteras, the 3d inſt. The maſter and crew ſaved; about 20,000 weight of coffee in a damaged ſtate, and the greateſt part of the cotton was got on ſhore by the exertions of the crew and ſome people from the land, the day after the ſchooner ſtruck.

Captain Campbell, of the brig Harriot, left at Cape Francois, February 5. the following veſſels: ſloop Huldah, Mills, (to ſail next day) Baltimore ſchrs. Shepherdeſs, Geeſe, do. Lark, Turner, do. Induſtry, Weſcott, do. brigs ——, Cunningham, do. Fanny & Jane Hudſon, do. and ſeveral Philadelphia, New York and Boſton veſſels waiting for cargoes.

The brigs Peggy, Wallace, and Sally Wilkinſon ſailed the day before capt. C. for Baltimore.

The ſhip ——, capt. Bull of New York arrived there on the 4th, from Monte Chriſti, where ſhe had been ſent in by a French privateer, and was taken to the Cape for condemnation. She, however had a very narrow eſcape from a Britiſh 74, which endeavoured to cut her off from the harbour.

There was no French ſhip of war at the cape, except a corvette; but there were four Engliſh 74's conſtantly cruſing off, one of which, and a Bermudian privateer boarded capt. C. and treated him politely. A lieutenant of the former informed him that a few days before, they chaſed the Harmony, French frigate into a ſmall port to leeward, and that ſhe had loſt her maintopmaſt. It was ſuppoſed that the embargo had been taken off at the Cape on that accounnt, as it was expected to continue till her return from the Cheſapeake.

Captain Campbell ſays a Britiſh brig, commanded by a captain Perkins, had almoſt broke up the neſt of privateers infeſting that latitude—having ſunk one and captured a number—among the latter was the infamous Marſhall, who had juſt recommenced his piracies. He was determined, he ſaid, before leaving the port, not to return, without at leaſt four Americans, and all, except from *Baltimore*, he would treat like villains. The ſchooner ——, captain Maſſey, from Port-de-Paix to Cape-Francois, was boarded by the above captain Perkins who permitted her to paſs, notwithſtanding the property on board was French, as there were ſix or eight American captains on board, going to the Cape, for redreſs.

The veſſel mentioned in our paper of yeſterday to have been condemned at the Cape, was the ſchr. Hopewell, captain Skinner. Two of her crew ave arrived in the Harriot.

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By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

From AMSTERDAM.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Birmingham Packet, captain Miller, from Amſterdam—57 days from the land. Captain Miller brings accounts from Amſterdam about the 15th of December: He ſtates, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies on the continent—that the proſpects of peace were conſidered as very unpromiſing—that he landed an Engliſh pilot at Dover, on the 24th December, who informed him, he, among others, had received orders to proceed to Ruſſia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—the death of the empreſs was reported—diſcontents prevailed in Holland; and it was reported the king of Pruſſia had evinced a diſpoſition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almoſt entirely withdrawn from Holland. At a late hour we received ſome Leyden papers—they do not appear to contain any thing material. We ſhall give, however, ſome ſelections from them to-morrow.

Tranſlated for the Daily Advertiſer.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French republic.

Extract from the regiſter of the deliberations of the commiſſioners delegated by the French government to the windward iſlands.

Cape, 21ſt Nivos, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

After reading the verbal proceſs of the capture of the brig Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured on the 5th of this month, by the French privateer La Fileuſe, John Valet, maſter, ſigned by the ſaid captain.

After reading the proceedings of the juſtice of peace at Port de Paix, about the ſaid prize,

The papers of the ſaid brig, conſiſting of a regiſter, delivered at New-York on the 23d May 1794, a ſea-letter of the 2d December 1796, and a manifeſt of cargo of the 14th December 1796,

The affidavits of ſeveral paſſengers on board the ſaid brig,

A vaſt quantity of letters in the French and Engliſh languages, directed to divers perſons in the ports of the iſland of Jamaica, and in ports of the iſland of St. Domingo, which are in an open rebellion againſt their own government, under the protection of Great Britain,

Conſidering that from the papers abovementioned, it is unexceptionably proved that the ſaid brig was bound to Jamaica,

That the reſolution of the executive directory of the 14th Meſſidor laſt, orders that all the ſhips belonging to the republic and the privateers, are to act towards the American veſſels in the ſame manner as they permit the Britiſh to act towards them,

That it is notorious that the agents of the Britiſh government, in the Weſt-Indies, do not reſpect any neutral flag, which notoriety is ſtrengthened by affidavits taken and depoſited at the ſecretary general's office,

That after the official notification of the ſaid decree of the executive directory, and after the certainty of the conduct of the Britiſh in the Weſt-Indies, towards the neutral veſſels, the commiſſion decreed on the 18th inſtant, that all neutral veſſels going to or coming from Britiſh ports ſhall be good prizes,

The commiſſion has decreed and doth decree, that the Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured on the 5th inſtant, by the privateer La Fileuſe, Jean Valet, maſter, is a good prize as well as her cargo, and all belonging to her, and that the whole ſhall be ſold for the benefit of the captors, therefore all perſons to whom the care of the veſſel and cargo is truſted ſhall deliver them up to the captor.

This decree ſhall be notified to the captain of the ſaid brig, and for the full execution hereof, the captor ſhall proceed before whom it may be right.

Signed on the regiſter,

SANTHONAX, Preſident.
RAIMOND, Commiſſioner.
PASCAL, Sec'y General.

A true copy,

Paſcal, Secretary General of the Commiſſion.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

At an election held yeſterday at the Court Houſe, by the electors of a Mayor and the ſecond branch of the City Council, the following gentlemen were choſen:

James Calhoun, Mayor. Second Branch. William Goodwin, Nicholas Rogers, John Merryman, Henry Nicols, Robert Gilmore, David Stewart, Edward Johnſon, jun. and Job Smith.

At elections held yeſterday in the reſpective wards, for members of the firſt branch of the City Council, the following gentlemen were elected:

Firſt Ward. James Carey, Ephraim Robinſon. Second Ward. George Buchanan, Samuel Owings. Third Ward. Jeſſe Hollingſworth, James M'Cammon. Fourth Ward. Hercules Courtenay, David M'Mechen. Fifth Ward. Thomas Hollingſworth, Adam Fonerden. Sixth Ward. James A. Buchanan, Peter Fick. Seventh Ward. James Edwards, Frederick Shaffer. Eighth Ward. Joſeph Biays, William Trimble.

A Black Boy.

TO BE SOLD, the time of a ſmart, active Black Boy, who has about ſixteen years to ſerve. Enquire at No. 111 Cheſnut ſtreet. February 23 §

WANTED,

Pennſylvania Bank Shares,

For which *Caſh*, or *approved Notes at 60 days*, will be given, at the option of the Seller.

February 20—§ Apply at this office.

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by CURTIS LEWIS.

Ridley, February 13 14—tthsf tM9

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 tthsf

FOR SALE,

At WHITESIDES's TEA-Warehouse,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HATH just received by the Fame, from London, and Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, a large supply of

Gold, Gilt, and Silver Watches;

Capt and Jewel'd, capt and seconds ditto; spring Clocks, clock movements, eight day and 30 hour brass, forged-work, and slit pinions; clock and watch springs; clock bells and chime ditto; gold, gilt and silver pendants: as well as other tools, files and materials, too tedious to mention.

Ladies' Steel & Gilt Chains,

With or without hooks; seals, keys and trinkets.

February 17 tthsf tf

To the Benevolent.

THE Subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and destitute situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to solicit and receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cross Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, February 14 tth&ftM3

†4† The other Printers are requested to publish the above.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
Tickets, each	7 last drawn	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - 175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

StM5

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved; but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwftf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by

GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 2m

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of the late DAVID KENNEDY Esquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, without delay, and all persons having any just demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit the same for adjustment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'x.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.

Philadelphia, February 8 w8w

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Red Clover Seed.

Fresh red Clover Seed of the best quality, in bags of 5 bushels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Ditto do. of first quality, for the use of private families
Coffee in hogsheads
Jamaica spirits
Connecticut soap in small boxes
Window glass and Spanish segars, and
Two trunks of best patent, plain and ribbed silk and cotton hosiery, for sale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfs&mtf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

Brokers Office, and

COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

20 Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's House, a young man who has lived for a considerable time in some of the first houses in the city, and whose character is sure; or would engage with a single gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore stage-office, No. 10, south 4th, near Market street, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 ¶3

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious to serve) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

A Woman Cook,

WHO can be well recommended, may hear of a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

February 17. TThS3w.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotterics, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

To be sold,

The time of a Mulatto Girl,

WHO has 10 years to serve, and is now about 17 years old. She is a hearty, strong girl, and can have the best of recommendations from her owner.

Apply at No. 110 Union-street, next to the corner of 4th street. February 18 ft & tgt

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery, } Managers.

Jan. 20. th&sf.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]